FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,676.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 86.]

What Lifts the Veil.

When we are dead, when you and I are dead,
Have rent and tossed aside each earthly fetter
And wiped the grave-dust from our wondering eyes,
And stand together, fronting the sunrise,
I think that we shall know each other better.

Puzzle and pain will lie behind us then;
All will be known and all will be forgiven;
We shall be glad of every hardness past,
And not one earthly shadow shall be cast
To dim the brightness of the bright new heaven.

And I shall know, and you as well as I,
What was the hindering thing our whole lives through,
Which kept me always shy, constrained, dispossessed;
Why I, to whom you were the first and best,
Could never, never be my best with you.

Why, loving you as dearly as I did,
And prizing you above all earthly good,
I ret was cold and dull when you were by,
And faltered in my speech or shunned your eye,
Unable quite to say the thing I would;

Could never front you with the happy ease
Of those whose perfect trust has cast out fear,
Or take, content, from Love his daily dole,
But longed to grasp and be and have the whole,
As blind men long to see, the deaf to hear.

My dear Love, when I forward look, and think
Of all these baffling barriers swept away,
Against which I have beat so long and strained,
Of all the puzzles of the past explained,
I almost wish that we could die to-day.

—*Susan Coolidge, in The Independent.*

Evils of the Age.

The two great evils of American life are: First, getting money and riches without work; second, not executing the laws.

Nearly all the forms of open vice are illegal; laws exist to suppress them. They pay no attention to the laws.

Speculating is merely gambling. The whole genius of speculation is buying something which we never possess and do not see.

An office boy with only one shirt and one suspender tells me that he has just bought 1,000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of pork.

Where?

At the option broker's or the bucket shop.

He probably stole the money from his employer, took something out of the office, a book or other article, and put up the money at the bucket shop.

If he is found out the employer will not prosecute him. He will say: "It takes too much time."

So the thief will some day be a broker himself. He will have a blackboard and take the quotations from the telegraph and chalk them up. He will sell you wheat he never had, cotton he never saw, spare nts he never smelt of, oats he never took reat, oil he does not know the location of and railroad stocks he never took from the Exchange.

He will encourage other boys to come and gamble with him.

People will after while call him a "great swell," whatever that may mean. He will have a flat up town, and a grass widow in it, and a buggy. Some customer will leave the buggy with him for a debt. The "swell" tailors will make his clothes. He will be a thief, an impostor and a social nuisance every where, intrusive, plausible, smooth, scheming.

He may even get into a church, like Billy Hutchinson, or be a Reformer.

Bank presidents and cashiers are always sought out by these gamblers, because they have deposits from other people and trust funds for orphans and things to gamble upon.

Hence we see people cutting their throats with penknives all around us.

Yonder is a banker at Washington bleeding to death.

Down in New Brunswick a gentleman of kind nature went and opened his veins in the bank and then cut his throat open like a hog.

What did it?

The brokers.

Has any broker been arrested or punished?

None.

Have the newspapers followed those victims up to the brokers and made any issue with the brokers?

None whatever.

The broker, alias the gambler, as we find him in New York, is the master of all the seven deadly sins.

He is of all grades and scarcely one of them good.

He may be an old fashioned fellow, who would put a bank president or cashier out.

I have never heard of a broker like that.

More likely he would lay a net for that bank officer. He would say: "How can I get at him?"

In some way he would circumvent him, invite him into the family and even say to the wife: "Help me to hook him. I want him to gamble with me in the capital of the bank and the funds of the little children he is keeping there till they come to be of age!"

This is the spirit at the top of our century. He is the daily companion of Vanderbilt. He gets up companies against Gould. He keeps a splendidly-upholstered slaughter house. Pen-knives are in that slaughter house for men to cut their throats with. "Every man his own hog-butcher" is the sign you can see, if you read clearly.

If there are no pen-knives, then politeness has fallen short.

Surely having ruined a man he should be accommodated with a little cutlery.

Indeed, a surgeon is now a necessary feature of every complete broker's office. He is required to open the veins of ruined bank presidents.

Perhaps a Spanish garroting chair would do better in the broker's office.

Then, as the vision upholds to the bank president of little children beggared by him and the broker, of widows robbed of their life insurance funds, of laborers stripped of their savings and clerks of their homesteads, the wretch may take that garrote chair, ask the broker to turn the wheel and neatly sever his spinal marrow.

This would be the last "turn" in stocks.

Morosini's daughter ran away with a stable boy, a Dutchman.

Morosini is Jay Gould's broker, or one of them.

He says he spent a hundred thousand on the girl.

That was enough to spoil her, one would think.

Suppose he had spent a good example on her and treated her like one of his customers.

She was an animal, not an angel. We think all women are angels; we might as well think all pullets were angels.

The girl had everything but a man.

She went out to the stable and got the man.

There is some wonder she did not take the horse.

Poor old Morosini tears out his hair. He loved the girl.

So did the Dutchman.

My Dutch barber says the Americans ruin all their women.

Says he: "Look out there now on Broadway! You see a huntert wimmins sweepin' the pavements with silk dresses. Every dress cost nigh a huntret dollars. Does wimmins anywhere else in the world sweep the streets with silk? Of course if you dress wimmins like that and gif them nothing to do they'll run away with some lofer. If tey has everything without workin' for it they will not throw a man away. Now," says Henry, "as Dutch will haf all te money after awhile. We makes our women work and not spend money. Moneyspending will spile any women."—*Gath in Phil. Times.*

Artificial Stone Masonry.

Massive Railroad Piers and Abutments Moulded and set in Place.

For the first time in the history of the world massive railroad piers and abutments are being made of artificial stone. The work is going on at the Little and Big Gunpowder Falls, on the Philadelphia Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There are to be about 10,000 yards of artificial masonry, 7,000 of which will be at the Big Gunpowder and 3,000 at the Little Falls. At the latter there will be 84 piers, and 6 abutments, and at the former 6 huge piers, each of which will be 10 feet thick, 70 feet high and 30 feet wide, with spans of 23 feet between the arches. The work is being done by the Hooper Artificial Stone, Cement and Paint Company of this city.

The field of operation is six miles from Magnolia. The stone is manufactured on the spot, and is moulded in any size and shape required. It is composed of sand mixed with broken stone or gravel and with cement and a chemical solution. The process is simple and rapid. Everything is done by machinery, including the breaking of stones. When the mixture is ready for use, it is run into a square iron bucket resting upon a hand car, which is then pushed over to where the work is in progress. The bucket is then hoisted by means of pulleys drawn by mules and emptied into a wooden mould, which is placed in position upon a previous layer. In twenty-four hours a fresh stone will be hard enough to bear another layer. Sixty yards is laid every day.

The machinery at the works is valued at $10,000. There are four engines with 90 horse power in the aggregate. At the Big Gunpowder works there is a cable 800 feet long suspended over a deep ravine. It has a car attachment which can be lowered or raised at any point. This car carries stone and other material across the ravine. The cable was formerly used in the construction of the famous Brooklyn bridge. When stones are to be laid in the water course the water is first dammed and then bailed out. The work is going on day and night, one gang of men succeeding another. Thirty men are employed. Electric lamps light up the scene and give the place an oddly picturesque appearance. The masonry will be finished about the middle of December.

Each pier and abutment is really one solid stone, but for the purpose of giving it finish it is moulded with grooves so as to resemble stone in blocks. Its monolithic character will be a great advantage in railroading as it will prevent that jarring and rebounding which is always caused by trains running over tracks laid upon stone or brick foundations.

It is believed by many persons that the art of making artificial stone is prehistoric and that the Pyramids were built of artificial blocks manufactured from the sands of the surrounding plain. In modern times a Frenchman named Coignet has accomplished some wonderful work with artificial stone. The most important and costly work that has yet been undertaken with Coignet's material is a section 37 miles in length of the Vannoy aqueduct for supplying water to the city of Paris. Another interesting application of the material has been made in the construction of the lighthouse at Port Said, Egypt. It is 180 feet high without joints, and resting upon a monolithic block of beton containing nearly 400 cubic yards. The difference between the Coignet material and that used by the Baltimore and Ohio is in strength, the latter being far superior, according to Engineer Craven, of the United States Navy.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A mammoth bee-hive has been discovered near the summit of the noted peak commonly called "Old Baldy," situated in San Bernardino county, California. The bees at work in this wild mountain hive are almost innumerable and they have in store a gigantic mountain of pure honey, which is estimated to be 150 feet deep and 200 feet wide and contains more than 500 barrels of the genuine article.—*Ex.*

Mr. Blaine did not seem to think that voting the Prohibition ticket was one of channels in which he could make himself useful.—*Baltimore Day.*

Who Mulligan is.

One of the notables of the Hub, and particularly at the present time, is James Mulligan, of Mulligan letter fame. For several years he has led a very retired life, and so little has been heard of him that many believed him dead. But he is some ways from death yet, and, though somewhat in years, is still active. He can be seen almost any day at the United States Hotel, where he has lived a bachelor's life for nearly thirty years in quiet comfort, occupying two richly furnished apartments. Personally he is about five feet eight inches in height, of spare build, pale from confinement of years to the clerk's desk, with brown eyes and dark hair.

He is quite approachable and is an interesting conversationalist. To be sure, the most of his conversation during the past eight years has been upon the subject of letters which Blaine wrote to him; but the reason for this is that everybody who meets him always insists upon talking upon that subject. But Mulligan never tires of it—in fact, he has to say about just so much in reference to them every day or else he doesn't feel like himself. His existence is made somewhat unhappy by the repeated visits of correspondents and newspaper men, who seek to interview him and secure copies of the remaining letters in his possession. He manages, however to keep them at a distance and refuses to say anything whatever upon the matter to them. His daily mail is voluminous on the subject, but he never answers any of the inquiries. Some of the letters he received are of a threatening nature. Several times he has been notified that he would be waylaid and assaulted when a good opportunity offered, so that he rarely remains out late at night, and only when in company with gentlemen upon whom he can rely for assistance and protection.

He has nothing to worry him but this, for he is quite wealthy and lives as he cares to upon his income. He manages the estate left by the senior Fisher at his death and several others as well. Fisher thought a great deal of Mulligan and appointed him a trustee of his property. Mulligan was born in Dublin, is a devout Catholic and a patriotic Irishman. In politics he is a Democrat. He hates General Butler cordially, but speaks well of Mr Blaine, denominating him "a good fellow." He says that he would not have produced the letters in 1876, at the time of the Congressional investigation, had it not been for the request of Blaine and the insinuations that "he, a mere book-keeper, would not dare testify against Blaine."

Mulligan was the confidential bookkeeper of Jacob Stamwood, of this city, in 1851. In 1865 he was employed by the Adams Sugar Refinery Company, in which Warren Fisher, Jr., was interested and to whom Mulligan was a confidential clerk. Later he was treasurer of the Globe Theatre here. As before stated, he does little or nothing now. His pleasures are few. He loves a good cigar, however, and delights to go to the theatre. He has a number of letters, written to him and to Mr. Fisher, which the anti-Blaine newspapers are eager to get. They are said to be as important as those which have been made public. Enormous sums of money have been offered for these letters, but he refuses to sell them. He has promised to give them to a Boston paper for publication shortly, as well as an interview which will contain all he knows about the matter.—*Boston Letter in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

GROWING PLACES.—A few days ago we made a trip from Gulf to Greensboro, and were pleased to see the progress that is being made in building up the new stations on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad. There are three of them in Chatham, Richmond, Ore Hill, and Siler, and at each we noticed new stores going up, in addition to those that were built a few months ago. The best dwelling house that we saw was Mr. Kirkman's, at Richmond, which by the way is quite a busy little place. Probably more country produce is shipped from Siler than from any other depot, and most of that by Mr. E. R McLean who buys any and everything that is brought to him, and we are pleased to know that his energy is being rewarded with much success. At Ore Hill the passengers on the down train eat dinner, which is furnished by Mr. J. M. Foust, and we hope they may all enjoy their dinners as much as we did the one set before us last Friday. We found the roadbed in much better condition than when we last travelled over it, and the new coaches were very comfortable. When the road is completed to Bennettsville, which will be about the middle of October, the schedule will be changed and the trains will run much faster than they do now.—*Chatham Record.*

A BOLD FELLOW SEIZES A BEAR BY THE EARS.—The Reems Creek boys, Sam Hemphill, Sam Ballard, Greg Chambers, Jr., Hardy Chambers, Milton Kever, John Kelly and Robert Chambers, took their excellent pack of ten dogs and went to Craggy a few days ago to hunt for a bear. After a hunt of about four hours they got one "on the run," but soon the faithful dogs made him take to a tree. Greg. Chambers fired a charge into him, which brought him to the ground; he then gave him the benefit of another, both of which only wounded him. The bear arose, caught one of the dogs in his embrace, and just as he was about to give the fatal hug Greg. ran up and caught him by the ears and held him until Milton Kever could cut his throat.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood founds her facility in running for the Presidency on the fact that she was the first to introduce and use the trycicle in Washington.

Mr. Henry Adams, son of Charles F. Adams, is building a magnificent house in Washington, with his own money, not from proceeds of "Twenty Years in Congress."

GROVER CLEVELAND.—The following extract from Senator Bayard's Brooklyn speech, on the character of Governor Cleveland, is a just and whole souled tribute to one who, in every station of life, public or private, has done his full duty He says:

"And I now come to the character of the democratic candidate. If any man has ever imputed to him a corrupt use or intent to use public power I never heard it, nor I think have you. He is not, as I have heard, a "brilliant" man nor a "magnetic" one, but he is a man of sound judgment, of vigorous intellect and habits of laborious performance of duty. He has the industry and capacity to form independent opinions, and the conscience and the courage to maintain those opinions. This has brought him in sharp and positive conflict with vigorous and able men, and has displeased them, deeply offended them; but among them all I have never heard an imputation, accompanied by the slightest evidence, upon his good faith or his personal truth, honor or integrity.

"There is a kind of evidence known as "unconscious proofs." It consists of the unguarded disclosures of a man's motives and impulses, made without reflection and unaccompanied by any intent—sudden rays of light falling upon the more secret recesses of his heart and giving a better knowledge of his nature than any premeditated act or word.

"I have read a letter of Grover Cleveland, written in the unthinking confidence of family affection, to his brother on the day of his election as Governor of the State of New York. It was an echo from his heart and a true reflex of his feelings at a time when high honor and great responsibilities had come upon him. That letter has the true ring of honest manhood, with but one aspiration, and that to do his duty. Mingled with that aspiration came the memory of his dead mother, and that her gentle influence seemed then to revive and strengthen and purify his thoughts will not lessen the sympathies of the American people with the son who mourned her absence in the day of his renown and promotion among men.

"But this is the leading influence in the character of Grover Cleveland as I discern it—not love of money, not to achieve success nor arouse noisy admiration, but chiefly to perform his duty in that station of life to which it may please God to call him. He has done this alike in offices comparatively humble as well as in those of great distinction and power, for he has governed the Empire State and 5,500,000 of people honorably, honestly and well for the past two years. As a son and brother he has done his duty; as a citizen he has done his duty; as a Sheriff he has done his duty; as Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty; as Governor of the State of New York he has done his duty, and, God willing, as President of the United States he will do his duty."

When we compare Blaine's political life, as shown in the Mulligan letters, who that has the good of his country at heart, can hesitate how, or for whom to cast his vote.

As further proof—has Mr. Blaine ever had such an "American idea," as Mr. Bayard describes in this same speech:

"My object is to restore and reinvigorate in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, what I have termed the "American idea" of government—that the powers delegated to our rulers and officials shall be regarded as a trust for the American people, with justice and equity to all and favor to none. That in antagonism to the "mercenary idea" of government, no public property and the fruits of no public powers shall be perverted to individual or class—least of all, by that breach of trust by which an official enriches himself by illegitimate use of the public powers intrusted to him."

DEAD MEN DON'T ADVERTISE.—It can be safely laid down as a rule that in these days of universal advertising the man who don't advertise either has nothing for sale which will bear talking about or he is so old and fogyish in his methods of business that he has got so far behind the times that he will never catch up. There is no surer evidence of snap and energy in a business man or firm than liberal advertising. In the store or warerooms of a large advertiser the purchaser finds the latest styles, the best material, the most approved patterns, the most reliable goods and the most advanced business methods. Advertising pays, not only in the matter of attracting customers, which is the legitimate aim of all advertisements, but it enables the reader to see who are the really live and energetic men in any business, and by keeping them constantly in mind the reader of the paper can avoid the old fogy tradesman whose greatest mistake in life has been in not getting buried twenty five years ago. Dead men don't advertise.

In his speech at Shelby, Gov. Vance said that he never heard of a white man joining the Republican or Liberal party and espousing its rotten doctrines, but what he felt like that old minister who, when on his way home accompanied by some of his brethren, found near his house a fine blooded cow of his lying on the side of the road bleeding and dying from being torn to pieces by dogs. After contemplating the spectacle for some moments he remarked: "Brethering, if there *can* be such a thing as a d——d shame, that's bit."—*Lincoln Press.*

JUDGE MCKOY.—Although not the oldest man, Judge McKoy is the oldest Judge on the Bench since the days of reconstruction. As we are not a lawyer we are not justified, by experience, in expressing an opinion as to his ability as a judge, but as a man we know Judge McKoy to be one of the best, with good old-time ideas of purity and integrity. The world would be better off if it contained many more good men like Judge McKoy.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

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Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

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ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

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HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

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Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

1884.

MACKEREL.

WE have a lot of Kits and Quarter Barrels of CHOICE FAT MACKEREL.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

WANTED.

Manufacturers' Selling Agencies.

Address N. Y.,
Care Observer Office.

Aug. 28, 1884. 82-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS;

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

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Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

STAND BY THE PARTY.

Two well-organized political parties are necessary to the preservation of liberty under a constitutional government. One acts as a check upon the other. People take sides with one or the other not because each one of the millions of voters who compose either party thinks precisely with his fellow party man on all subjects, but because with reference to great cardinal principles a common ground of union may be found. Through such union the individual finds the means of a potent expression of his will. The great underlying principle which divides the Republican and the Democratic parties concerns the liberties of the individual. The Republican party believes in a strong government. The Democratic party in just as little government as is compatible with the preservation of law and order. The Republican party favors a form of interference with the liberty of the individual which it calls "protection to American industries." The result of twenty years of such protection is seen in closed mills and unworked mines, and dissatisfied laborers, as in Fayetteville, whose wages do not purchase as many comforts as the wages of their fathers under a low tariff. If, therefore, the tariff affects the laboring man's wages, and his wages are not now satisfactory, it is evident that the laboring man's interest lies in opposing the protective tariff under which the Republican party compels us now to live and suffer.

As the Democratic party has declared unequivocally against the Republican doctrine of "protection" both at Raleigh and at Chicago, the laboring man and all the other suffering people in this country will find protection in opposing the false "protection" which is given them in the present tariff, by voting the Democratic ticket.

Yes, stand by the party! And stand by it in *good faith*—which means, stand by the party's nominees. This can be done by repudiating those who endeavor to convince the people that General Scales and Col. Green were wrong in voting against York and O'Hara on the Morrison bill. The ground taken by the Democratic party's nominee for the Governorship and by its nominee for Congress in this District, is that stated by General Scales in reply to York, who thinks that Scales ought to have been a renegade like himself, and to have voted against Morrison. Says General Scales:

My competitor charged in his speech that the Democratic party was opposed in the last Congress to the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax, and says that I voted for Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, who was opposed to repealing the tax. Mr. Carlisle favored a compromise. He so declared in a caucus of the Democratic party. The compromise was to pass the Morrison Tariff Bill and repeal a portion of the Internal Revenue taxes. These two measures were to go through together. The Morrison bill was lost. Had it been passed, the Internal Revenue taxes on brandy and TOBACCO would have been repealed.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.—Last Saturday, in accordance with previous announcement, Capt. Oct. Coke, of Wake, and Col. W. J. Green, Congressional Representative of this District, addressed a large audience in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Democratic club, Dr. Hodges, presiding in the chair.

Capt. Coke commenced his speech by a very beautiful tribute to the worth and patriotism of the people of the upper Cape Fear—the descendants of those stern and uncompromising spirits who made Liberty Point historic in the annals of this noble old town and her people.

Proceeding to the discussion of national politics, he made a powerful arraignment of the Republican party, with fervid eloquence and withering invective charging it with the perpetuation of power by bribery and force—and convicting it on this terrible indictment by a recital of the wrongs and iniquities which the people of this country have suffered at its hands. He powerfully protrayed its shameful extravagance and prodigality of the public money; the pernicious effects of the system of protection to which it is pledged, and which has characterized its long lease of power; the long train of evils attending its reconstruction of the Southern subjugated States, where in North Carolina was witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a convention of sovereign people assembled for the great work of framing a constitution, humbly awaiting the commands of a military satrap; the shameless prostitution of the Judiciary—placing men on the bench convicted of venality and expected to subserve the basest partisan purposes; the Internal Revenue system, with all its horrible record of crimes committed in the name of the law—human life ruthlessly sacrificed, personal liberty violently assailed and trampled upon, and personal property destroyed with no other warrant than the arbitrary command of a United States official—that iniquitous system, strong in the fostering care of this great government, which permits and empowers its agents—perhaps once inmates of the Albany penitentiary—to knock at your door in the dead hour of night, as you lie by the side of your wife, surrounded by your children, and if he shoots you down, or if you slay him in the defence of your home and liberties the law steps in and demands that the United States marshal shall take cognizance of the affair, for Mr. Green B. Raum is now striving to have passed a bill, turning both parties under such circumstances over to the tender mercies of the Federal court.

Capt. Coke's review of the great tariff question was clear, honest and masterly. His contrast of the two Presidential candidates was in itself a fine tribute to the National Democratic party. His eulogy of the Gubernatorial standard-bearer, the gallant Scales, was graceful and eloquent, and the hearty applause with which it was received attested the generous endorsement of his audience. He closed with an earnest warning against over-confidence, showing that success would reward zeal and activity, but that indifference and apathy would imperil the State.

Capt. Coke is gifted with a fine physique, a graceful presence on the rostrum, a magnificent voice and a heart full of zeal and love for his State and people. We believe that his admirable address did much good.

Col. Green, our Representative in Congress, was next introduced by the President of the Club, Dr. A. L. Hodges, and gave his interested audience the sound doctrine which ever falls from the lips of this distinguished citizen and able, uncompromising Democrat.

He proved that the Radical party was a party of magnificent promises and nothing more—blatant in great pledges through its leaders, but weak and treacherous in performance—that it has had the opportunity of abolishing the internal revenue, which it has failed to do by a strict party vote. He reviewed the action of the Republican party in Congress on the Mexican pension bill; that very important measure, the fruit bill; the unblushing squandering of the public domain, showing that a Democratic House of Representatives has already succeeded in restoring to the people 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 acres of public lands which had been deliberately stolen under the fraudulent guise of land grants.

He demonstrated the fact that under Radical administration, the people of the United States were enormously taxed—$11.46 per capita of the whole population, and that, too, without a navy, only a corporal's guard of an army, and no commerce, for not a bale of cotton goes out of the port of Wilmington in an American bottom. Great Britain, with its grand navy, immense standing army, its 200,000,000 of subjects, its royal establishment, taxes its people only $10.92 per capita; France, $9.27; Belgium, $5.38; Prussia, which lately crossed the Rhine with its victorious hosts, with its army of 800,000 men and its enormous debt, $5.43; Austria, the vilest of despotisms, which has never recognized popular liberty, $5.27. His treatment of the subjects of the finances and the tariff was masterly and exhaustive; his excoriation of Blaine was made without gloves, and, while dealing solely with his official acts, was a scathing exposure of his black record. He ended his remarks with a brief review of State politics and an admirable contrast of the work done by the two parties in North Carolina.

The people of this district thoroughly trust and warmly esteem Col. Green; they know him to be an able public servant worthy of all confidence, and their action at the polls will triumphantly return him to the high position he so well fills.

MOORE COUNTY.—The Democratic voters of Moore have nominated Dr. J. A. Leslie, of Winder, for the House—a capital nomination: no better man could be selected. He is one of your "Maj. Love of Bladen" Democrats. They have also nominated J. B. Cole, of Jonesboro, for Register of Deeds.

We understand that the present incumbent, of the Sheriff's office, W. S. Black, will be the Republican nominee, and J. W. Ritter will be put forward for Register of Deeds.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT RED SPRINGS.—On Monday a Cleveland, Scales and Bennett Club was organized at Red Springs—President, George Phillips; Secretary, P. H. McArthur; Treasurer, R. F. Currie. Preparations are making for a big speaking soon, due notice of which will be given.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES.—Many friends and admirers of Capt. W. H. James, in charge of the Cape Fear Improvement, will read with deep pain the following statement copied from the Wilmington *Review* of the 23rd inst.:

At about 9 o'clock this morning the report of a pistol was heard on the second floor of the brick building on North Second street, between Princess and Chestnut, occupied by Capt. W. H. James and his assistants as an office of enquiry, and by himself as a residence, and in a moment of time a young man came rushing down the stairs for a physician, stating as he hastened along that Capt. James had shot himself. A crowd was collected at the entrance almost instantly, and a fewwent up stairs to find Capt. James prostrate upon his back, the blood oozing from a fearful wound in the back of his head, about on a line with the bottom of the right ear and half way between that organ and the centre of the skull. The pistol lay upon the floor a few inches from the right hand, from which it had evidently fallen immediately upon being discharged. Drs. Love and Hartsfield were in attendance in a few moments, and were with Capt. James until he died, which was in about 15 minutes after the wound was inflicted. Officer Allen, of the police force, was also present and took charge until the arrival of the Coroner, who had been at once notified of the occurrence. Upon the arrival of the latter, which was in a few moments, the charge was at once transferred to him. The weapon was a Smith & Wesson six-barrelled revolver of 32 calibre, and an examination showed that five of the chambers were loaded and the other was empty. The Coroner immediately summoned and impanelled the following as a jury of inquest: L. J. Otterbourg, foreman; John Nutt, W. H. Gerken, Henry Middleton, E. M. Green and G. W. Sheridan. The jury proceeded at once to take testimony, the first witness being Dr. J. A. Hartsfield, who, being duly sworn, said that he was called upon at a little after 9 o'clock this morning and hastened immediately to the scene. Found the deceased prone upon the floor as already described, breathing hard. Ceased breathing in about five minutes, although the pulsations continued four minutes longer, when they also ceased and life had become extinct. He thought that the shooting was suicidal.

Dr. F. W. Potter, being duly sworn, said that the ball entered the back part of the head and passed clear through the brain, lodging just behind the right eye. The wound was necessarily fatal and in his opinion the shooting was suicidal.

Lewis Belden, a young lad who took care of the room for Capt. James, being duly sworn, said that he entered the room between 7 and 8 o'clock, at which time the deceased was asleep on the bed. That he soon after went for ice, and while he was gone the shooting took place, and when he returned he found a crowd gathered and the captain dying upon the floor, and was sent immediately for a physician.

Messrs. J. C. Lodor and J. N. Blauvelt, two assistants in the office, testified that they were at work at their desks in another room when they heard the report of a pistol and the fall of a body, upon which they rushed to Capt. James' room and found him as already discribed. They had neither of them seen him during the morning until after the shooting.

This closed the testimony, and upon this the jury rendered a verdict as follows:

"That the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted in the head by his own hand."

Capt. James came here in 1863 and entered at once upon duty in the Confederate service as captain of engineers, in which position he remained until the surrender, his family residing at Wadesboro during the time. Soon after the surrender he formed a copartnership with Capt. J. K. Brown, of this city, and engaged in civil engineering, a business which they conducted under the firm name of Jomes & Brown, until about three years ago when the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Captain James has been engaged in his profession, mainly in the employ of the government on the improvement of the Upper Cape Fear and its tributaries, and was thus engaged at the time of his death. About ten years ago one of his sons was accidentally shot and killed by a companion just as the two were starting on a hunting expedition. Since then the deceased has lost by death his wife and remaining children, save one, Mr. W. Alden James, who is now at Fayetteville on duty for the government as a civil engineer. Capt. James was an engineer of high attainments; as a citizen was peaceable, quiet and unobtrusive; as a companion, was affable, genial and whole-souled, with a high sense of honor, which had never been tarnished. He was about 55 years of age and died by his own hand, without an enemy in the world. What prompted the terrible act will probably always remain a mystery, and we would not, if we could, penetrate the veil and expose to the public gaze the keen tortures of a generous and noble heart which could only find rest in the untroubled sleep of death.

THE ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SCALES.

The admirers of the Democratic candidate for Governor—and who that is a real Democrat does not admire the man whom the great Democracy has chosen to bear the low abuse and cowardly insinuations of the renegade York on the stump?—will be grieved to learn that their gallant standard bearer has met with an accident that came near being fatal, and which is thus described by the Charlotte *Observer* of the 20th:

The accident which has thus disabled General Scales occurred while the General was crossing the Cowee mountain, which divides Jackson from Macon county. The road is very rugged and, in some places, like most mountain roads, winds along high and dangerous precipices. General Scales was traveling in a buggy with a companion who was driving. While descending a steep place in the road a portion of the harness gave way, which caused the buggy to run on the horse. The horse became frightened and dashed off in a mad runaway. Just at a narrow bend in the road, where the mountain rose up perpendicularly on one side and on the other yawned a 100 foot chasm, the buggy upset. As it did so Gen. Scales leaped to the ground, and landed on the edge of the precipice. The horse and buggy tumbled over the precipice and went crashing to the ground, 100 feet below. In endeavoring to gain firm ground General Scales lost his foothold, and going over the precipice followed the buggy. His fall was a terrible one, and would undoubtedly have resulted in his death but for the fact that at the distance of fifty feet, and before striking the jagged rocks below, the force of his fall was broken by a tree into the branches of which Gen. Scales crashed, and where he lodged.

The buggy was smashed to pieces and the horse was killed. Climbing from the tree and regaining solid ground, General Scales found that none of his bones were broken; but the sharp pains darting through his body gave evidence that he had received severe and perhaps serious internal injuries. With the assistance of his friend Gen. Scales made his way to a house near by, where he rested for a while, and then upon the advice of his physicians he made his way towards his home in Greensboro, which place he reached Thursday night. The doctors who are attending Gen. Scales in Greensboro command him to keep quiet and remain in bed for two days yet. They found that he had received a number of painful bruises and his limbs are severely wrenched. The doctors announce that he will be able to fill his appointment at Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Monday next.

Yesterday, as we learned by telegraph, Gen. Scales was resting well, but was actually unable to stand alone.

The Raleigh *News and Observer's* information from Gen. Scales is that he is suffering from the sprain of his leg and cannot stand. His physician says some days must elapse before he can undertake the fatigue and jolting incident to travel other than by rail. The General expects to meet Dr. York at Lexington on Thursday, the 25th, and will continue the joint canvass from that point.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—This body convened at Galatia church, on Thursday the 18 inst., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. H. Coble, of Laurinburg. Rev. M. McQueen was chosen moderator. Rev. J. S Black, of Wilmington Presbytery, after due examination, was received as a member of the Presbytery, and permission was given to St. Pauls, Mt. Tabor, Lumberton, Rockfish and Sherwood churches to employ him as stated supply for one year. Verbal reports from the churches, by ministers and elders, on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, presented some interesting facts. Most of the churches reported some additions, and special religious interest had been developed in several congregations. At one mission station, in Moore county, during a meeting of two weeks, 41 persons had made a profession of religion. There were encouraging statements made as to the missionary efforts of pastors, the observance of the Sabbath, the attention to family religion and the progress of Sabbath School work.

On Friday afternoon reports were heard from the committee of Home Missions and education. Provision was made for supplying, partially with preaching, the vacant churches, McPherson, Cypress, China Grove and Rockingham, until the Spring meeting of Presbytery. Two colored candidates for the ministry were recommended as suitable persons to be sent to our Theological school, for colored men at Tuskaloosa, Ala. To aid one of these, Jones McKellar, during his third year in this institution, Presbytery made an appropriation of $60, and ordered a collection for this purpose in all our churches during the month of October. On Saturday morning the Presbyterial agent for Foreign missions, Rev. D. D. McBryde, made his report, and in connection with it a missionary meeting was held. During this several addresses were made, and a collection for foreign missions was taken up, amounting to more than $30. The agent for publication and colportage, Rev. Joseph Evans, presented his report Saturday afternoon. It showed that colportage work has been recently prosecuted in the Presbytery with energy and success. During the present year, four district colporteurs, and one for the Presbytery at large, have been in the field. A considerable number of churches and families have been visited, many religious publications have been given away, and several hundred dollars worth of books have been sold. Rev. Andrew McMillan resigned his position as colporteur and Evangelist at large, and the Presbytery elected, in his place, Rev. J. H. Colton, now in South Carolina.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Smyrna church, on Wednesday before the 1st Sabbath in April, 1884, at 12 M. During the whole session there was preaching twice each day, the congregations were large, and the attendance on Saturday and Sunday was immense. The hospitality of the Galatia people was generous, and cordial.

H. G. H.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the candidate of the Woman's Rights party for President, is charged with wearing false back hair. This is supposed to be a campaign slander.

Possibilities of the Presidential Electoral System.

Everything is possible in politics as in love and war, and now that there are more than two presidential tickets in the field it is worth while to give a moment's attention to the somewhat complicated constitutional provisions governing the election of President and Vice-President. There being 401 electors in all, requiring 201 to elect, let us suppose that the 4th of November has come and gone, and that there have been chosen 203 electors who favor Mrs. Lockwood, 195 pledged to Ellsworth, the American Alliance candidate, two to St. John and one who supports Gen. Butler. If all these should attend the meetings of their respective electoral colleges and vote, Mrs. Lockwood would be the next President. But suppose that three of her supporters found that a month was entirely too short a space of time in which to provide anything fit to wear upon so novel and interesting an occasion, and by reason of the political inexperience of their colleagues or the defects of the State law the vacancies thus brought about were not or could not be filled. In such an event, although Mrs. Lockwood would have a clear majority of all the votes cast—that is, 200 against 198 for all others—the choice would be thrown into the House of Representatives, for, by the terms of the constitution, there is no election unless some one candidate receives the votes of a majority of all the electors appointed. Upon it appearing when the returns were opened and counted that no person had 201 votes, a majority of the total of 401, the House of Representatives would proceed to choose the President from among the three candidates receiving the highest number.

In the case supposed, although there might be a large majority of the members in the lower house of Congress in favor of General Butler, it would avail them nothing, for their choice would be limited to Lockwood, Ellsworth and St. John, the three highest candidates. Before voting began there would have to be present representatives for two-thirds of the States, for thus is composed the quorum which the constitution requires for the performance of this duty. It is possible that this quorum may be made up of much less than a majority of the whole House, Twenty six members properly distributed among the States might elect the President. On the other hand, there might be present as many as 293 members and still be no quorum, because two-thirds of the State might not be represented by them. Let it be assumed that every representative is in his seat and the balloting begun. The voting is not as it is in the ordinary business of the House, by individuals, but by States, each State having but one vote, the effect being obviously to give as much weight to the small States as to the large ones.

Under the constitutional rule, 53 members, constituting a majority of the delegations from twenty small States, might succeed in electing St. John in the teeth of the votes of 272 members for Mrs. Lockwood, representing the remaining eighteen States. If no candidate for the vice presidency has a majority of all votes cast, the Senate, voting as it usually does, selects one of the two candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes. Thus, although in the case we have been supposing St. John would have been elected President, Mr. Daniel, although receiving exactly the same number of electoral votes, would be ruled out altogether, and the Senate be forced to choose between Mr. Waterman, on the Ellsworth ticket, and the lady, whoever she may be, who fills out the Lockwood ticket, these two having received the highest number of votes in the electoral college.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Acknowledgment of favors Done the Colored People by the White People of Cumberland and Robeson Counties.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR.—I carried a subscription paper around last Spring over the most of Robeson county and a small part of Cumberland county, and, as anticipated, most all of the white people gave something to aid us in building a church for the Master's use. They spoke of the matter as if they felt bound to help us. Many of them said "we ought to aid you—it is our duty—we are disposed to help all honest colored people who take us to be their friends; for we are your friends whether you believe it or not." They have surely proved that they are our friends by the number of schools provided for our education, and many other forms too numerous to speak of now. I hope that these things will be remembered by all of my race, which will only encourage our benefactors to do the more for us as a poor people who cannot get along without such assistance. We are a poor class of people who cannot get up the hill without help.

The amount subscribed is about $125.00, which will enable us to complete our house of worship in proper order, before long.

For all of which we feel thankful.

By order of the Moderator and Session.

F. L. M.

Freedom Church, Sept. 23, 1884.

THE CROPS IN HALIFAX.—We learn from the Roanoke *News* that crops of all kinds continue to improve. The corn is as good as desired and the quantity will be unusually large. The cotton is growing beautifully and a full crop is expected. There is a good acreage of peanuts in the county, and they are doing excellently well. In the Ringwood section there are hundreds of acres of tobacco under cultivation and is it as good as any grown in Granville or Vance. Halifax ought to be and will be better off this year than it has been for a long period.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending with to-day foot up 2,362 bales, as against 1852 bales for the corresponding week of last year, an increase this week of 510 bales. The receipts of the crop year to date foot up 3,497 bales, as against 3,972 bales to same date last year—a decrease this year of 475 bales. —*Wil. Review, Sept.* 20.

In many parts of England an unprecedented drought exists, on account of the long, dry summer. In Kent poor people are obliged to pay six pence a pail for water, and are forced to save what they use for cooking, in order to make it serve on future occasions—a singular sort of economy.

APPOINTMENTS OF COL. W. J. GREEN

Previously Published, are hereby changed for these Counties named:

PENDER COUNTY.

Burgaw, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Bannerman's, Thursday, Oct. 2.
Topsail Sound, Friday, Oct. 3.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Fremont's, Tuesday, Oct. 7.
Beston, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Seven Springs, Thursday, Oct. 9.
Grantham's Store, Friday, Oct. 10.
Goldsboro, Saturday, Oct. 11.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Jacksonville, Monday, Oct. 13.
Richlands, Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Silver Dale, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
Sneed's Ferry, Thursday, Oct. 16.

By order of the
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(SPEAKING TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

The other appointments remain as follows:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Rhodes's Mill, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Buckhorn, Thursday, Oct. 23.
Billy Smith's Store, Friday, Oct. 24.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Clinton, Saturday, Sep. 27.
Lisbon, Tuesday, Sep. 30.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Faison's Depot, Thursday, Sep. 25.
Warsaw, Friday, Sep. 26.
Magnolia, Monday, Sep. 29.
Kenansville, Saturday, Oct. 4.
Beuhlarsville, Monday, Oct. 6.

BLADEN COUNTY.

White Oak, Monday, Oct. 27.
Clarkton, Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Westbrook, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major Charles W. McClammy, Democratic Elector for the third district, will also speak at several of the above named places on date of appointment. [if

YOUNG SHAD.—A prominent citizen of Pender informs us that from the 1st to the 10th of September *immense* numbers of young shad have passed down the Northeast river by "Brick Chimney," in that county. They run in a body similar to a school of mullets in the sound. It is also a noticeable fact that they run in the middle of the stream, near the top of the water. They swim slowly, taking about five days to reach the ocean from Rocky Point. The fish are seemingly about four months old and are some two and one-half inches in length. It would no doubt do Commissioner Worth good to see the little frisky fellows. Our informant adds: "They will be here again on schedule time, March 1st to the 10th, 1887. Come up at that time and take dinner with us, and we will give you baked shad and New River oyster trimmings." Thanks! The temptation would be a powerful one to ye writer.—*Wil. Star.*

WHY BUSINESS INTERESTS SHOULD OPPOSE BLAINE.—During the panic in business affairs, not yet over, and likely in an unfavorable turn of affairs to become worse, the country banks withdrew from New York banks over $70,000,000 of deposits there. The county banks, fearful of the effects of the panic, locked this sum up. The New York banks also increased their reserve fund for protection. Thus it is seen how sensitive are the financial affairs of the country, and how this sensitiveness is likely to precipitate wide-spread and utter ruin throughout the country, to all who owe upon lands, for stock of goods in trade, for loans, etc. This it is that arrays the business men of the country against Blaine whom they regard as the most unsafe man who has appeared in politics for a generation of people.—*Cambridge, Ohio, Jeffersonian.*

Mr. Mulligan lied in 1876 and lies now, and Mr. Blaine's accusers have been lying for eight years.—*Tribune.*

Still Mr. Blaine wrote the letters that are signed with his name, and, according to Brother Cyrus Field, they constitute "the exceedingly frank statements of an energetic and successful business man who is looking out for his own just share of legitimate reward from partners rather inclined to be sharp than generous." This being so, why abuse Mulligan?

A GREAT HEAD WITH GREAT TREASURES IN IT.—Haystack Butte, on Sun River, called by the Indians Giant's Head, owing to the peculiar formation of rocks on it, which, at a distance, resembles the outliars of a man's face, is a treasure box within itself, there having been discovered within it gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. Scarcely anything has been done to develop the treasure it contains. A tunnel has been driven in on the coal vein about one hundred feet, but the abundance of wood in that section has deterred any one from developing it.

Col. Walter L Steele, having been invited by Chairman Battle, will probably speak with Senator Ransom at Wadesboro on the 24th, and at Sanford on the 31 of October.

Capt. Oct. Coke, who is to represent Gen. Scales at Albermarle and Troy, will probably speak at Wadesboro also.

A FIT EXPONENT.—In the resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Prohibition Convention, the action of James G. Blaine in dodging a vote on the Prohibition amendment is pronounced one proving him to be "an eminently fit exponent of the cowardly position of his party on the question of Prohibition."

Gambrill's Superlative Flour

can be always bought of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HAMS,

BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

LATEST

IS AMER'S AMERICAN WAFER

BISCUIT,

at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

A Regular Monthly Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, October 2d, at 4 o'clock,

SECRETARY.

Sep. 25, 1884.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 NORTH HAY ST.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Our entire stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing is now in store, and exceeds in quantity, variety and superiority any line of such wear ever before shown in the city.

DRESS SUITS

for Boys and Children—a large and elegant assortment.

SCHOOL SUITS

for Boys and Children—combining durability in fabrics, and cheapness in price.

EXTRA PANTS

FOR BOYS!

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Sept 25, 1884. 1t

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

[*Advance Announcement from the Prospectus of* THE CENTURY MAGAZINE *for* 1884-5, *to be published in the October Number.*]

UNDER this title THE CENTURY will begin with the November number of the present year, and continue without intermission (if possible), a series of separate papers, the object of which is to set forth, in clear and graphic manner, the life and spirit of the most important of modern military conflicts—the War for the Union. The main portion of the scheme will be papers of a popular character on the great engagements of the war, by general officers high in command at the time, either upon the Union or the Confederate side. In many instances the contributor will be the officer of first command, and in every instance a participant in the engagements under consideration. For instance, the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg will be described by General U. S. Grant, who will contribute four papers to the series; General Beauregard will write of the First Bull Run; General McClellan, of Antietam; General Rosecrans, of Stone River; etc., etc. The Passage of the Forts below New Orleans will be described by Admiral Porter, and the Western Gunboat Service by Rear-Admiral Walker, and the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* by Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the latter vessel. Other prominent Confederate generals have engaged to contribute, and some of these contributions will be hardly less notable than those above mentioned. In several instance briefer supplementary papers will chronicle special incidents or consider special phases of an engagement. Personal reminiscences of several of the most prominent military leaders, now dead, will also give variety to the scheme.

The foregoing contributions will all be by general officers, or, in three or four instances, by staff officers, and will represent war as it appeared from head-quarters. In conjunction with them will appear from time to time a number of briefer sketches, entitled "Recollections of a private," reflecting, with interesting and life like details, the experiences of the common soldier from the time of enlistment to the muster-out; the drill, the march, the bivouac, the skirmish, the charge, the pursuit, the retreat, etc., etc. Auxiliary branches of the service will also be treated in this supplementary way.

The illustrations of the scheme will receive the most careful attention, and in this particular it is thought that the series will possess an unequaled historical interest. THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of maps and plans, portraits of general officers of both sides, authentic paintings and drawings, and especially photographs of camp scenes, battle-fields, famous localities, etc., etc., etc. A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, and where composition pictures are desirable, the details will be carefully studied from eye-witnesses and the best records, and, where practicable, from nature, with the aim of avoiding so-called "fancy" scenes.

Having the aid of such resources of pen and pencil, the conductors of the magazine feel a reasonable confidence that this publication—perhaps the most important and considerable enterprise ever undertaken by them—will possess not only a graphic and personal interest (setting forth the color as well as the form of the great battles), but also a historical value not easily to be calculated. The aim is to present, not official reports, but memoirs—no less authoritative (though, of necessity, less minute) in strategy and tactics, but I ying more stress upon the the human and heroic aspects of the great conflict.

September 25. 1t.

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our

LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS' and all our

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.

July 31, 1884. 78tf

Bagging and Ties, Hardware,

H. H. H.,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEED,

a full assortment for sale by

H'NSDALE & BROADF OOT.

ONLY

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

TO BE IN

North Carolina this Year.

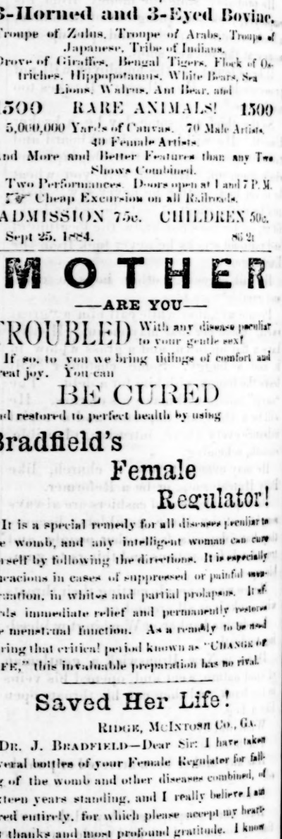
Fayetteville, Thursday, October 9th,

JOHN ROBINSON'S

10 BIG SHOWS COMBINED IN ONE.

Menagerie. **Museum.**

3 CIRCUSES. 3 RINGS. 3 ENORMOUS ELEVATED STAGES.



1,000 MEN AND HORSES EMPLOYED.

50 CAGES OF ANIMALS.
31 SUN-BRIGHT CHARIOTS.
12 SEPARATE KINDS OF MUSIC.
8 DISTINCT BANDS.
4 MUSICAL WAGONS.
FEMALE BRASS BAND.
100 KNIGHTS IN ARMOR.

FEMALE SAMPSON

Outpulling Elephants.

TATTOOED WOMAN.
ZOLA Rides a Bicycle 50 Feet in Mid-Air.
ZENOBIA Hurled from the Catapult.
CLARA Revolves a Barrel on a Trapeze 100 Feet High.
TROUPE OF ENGLISH BICYCLE RIDERS.
A SCHOOL OF SIBERIAN SKATERS.
ELLA ZOLA Walking on Stilts on a three-quarter inch wire Elevated 100 Feet.
AIDA Dives from the Apex of the Canvas 100 Feet.
ZELA Slides from the Dome of the Canvas by Her Teeth.
ZENA'S Startling Hair Slide 370 Feet.
Giant Horse. Giant Hog. Giant Ox. Giant Cow, Giant Woman. Giant Man. Giant Camel, Giant Elephant.

3-Horned and 3-Eyed Bovine.

Troupe of Zulus. Troupe of Arabs. Troupe of Japanese. Tribe of Indians.
Drove of Giraffes, Bengal Tigers, Flock of Ostriches, Hippopotamus, White Bears, Sea Lions, Walrus, Ant Bear, and

1500 RARE ANIMALS! 1500

5,000,000 Yards of Canvas. 70 Male Artists. 40 Female Artists.

And More and Better Features than any Two Shows Combined.

Two Performances. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Cheap Excursion on all Railroads.

ADMISSION 75c. CHILDREN 50c.

Sept 25, 1884. 8t 2t

MOTHER

—ARE YOU—

TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?

If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy. You can

BE CURED

and restored to perfect health by using

Bradfield's Female Regulator!

It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

Saved Her Life!

RIDGE, MCINTOSH CO., GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks and most profound gratitude. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are suffering as I was.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. E. STEBBINS.

Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

N. C., Harnett County, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE THE CLERK.

N. W. Ray and Z. B. Newton, Adm'rs of Archibald McKay *vs.* J. M. Strong, John McKay, Archi'd McKay, M. A. McKay and others, Heirs of Arch'd McKay.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

THIS is a special proceeding by the Administrator of the Estate of Archibald McKay, late of Cumberland County, N. C., to sell his lands to pay his debts, in which the heirs of the said McKay are necessary parties; and it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the question involved is one of general or common interest to all of said heirs, and that they are very numerous, and that certain of said heirs hereinafter named and referred to, cannot after due diligence be found within the State; It is on motion, ordered, that a notice be published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, requiring John M. Strong, John McKay, Archibald McKay, Wm. Rainey and wife Julia, and all the children and heirs of Alex. McKay, deceased; and of Mary Salmon Munn; and of Mary Ann Rowe; and of Elizabeth Sheuwely; and of Chloe McCorquodale, and of Henrietta Purcell, and of Sarah Chloe Morrie, the names and residences of whom are unknown; and also any other heirs of the said Archibald McKay, whose names and residences are unknown; to appear at the Court House in Lillington on Tuesday, November 11th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said proceeding; in default of which the petitioners will take a decree directing a sale of the lands of which said Archibald McKay died seized; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment of his debts; And it is further adjudged that on account of the impracticability of bringing all of said heirs before the Court, that one or more may defend said action for the whole.

J. W. ATKINS, Clerk
of Superior Court of Harnett County.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
A. A. PEMBERTON—A Card.
STANFIELD REGULATOR CO.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Removal.
A. OVERBAUGH—Overbaugh House.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Boys' Clothing.
NOTICES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Coffee, Canned Goods, &c.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Headquarters for Clothing.
OBITUARY—Monthly Meeting of the Union Home and Hospital.

ABOUT TOWN.

Stedman and Faircloth.

Remember that Maj. Stedman will speak in Fayetteville to-morrow. Judge Faircloth, his competitor for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, has been invited to meet him.

The speaking will begin at 11 o'clock. A stand will be erected on Green Street opposite the Overbaugh House.

POUNDING.—The ladies have appointed Thursday afternoon, October 2d, for "pounding" the Union Home and Hospital. They are much in need of supplies, and hope the donations will be very general.

DONATIONS TO THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Mrs. R. P. Buxton $5.00; Mr. Clarence Busbee 25c; Mr. Quentin Busbee 25; Mrs. Isaac Dodd 2 rocking chairs, 1 package corn starch, 1 molasses pitcher; Mr. John Culbreth and Mr. Arthur C. Smith vegetables.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—The Fall term of Presbytery held last week at Galatia church, in this county, was largely attended, and, as is usually the case when the weather is pleasant, a very large crowd was present at the closing services on Sunday, many persons going from town. The Rev. Martin McQueen presided as Moderator for this term.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Many of those composing the large crowd who assembled from town and country last Saturday to hear Capt. Coke and Col. Green were either made very uncomfortable by the heat in the Town Hall that they could not fully enjoy the fine speeches, or were kept out altogether by its crowded condition. Would it not be advisable to arrange for outdoor speaking in some shady place next time?

THE GRADED SCHOOL.—A vacancy as teacher in the 2nd grade in the Graded School of this city having been caused by the resignation of Mr. Jno. P. Monroe, a meeting of the Trustees was called last week, and Mr. Thos. Brooks, of Henderson, N. C., elected to the position. Mr. Brooks has been connected with the Horner School at Henderson, for some time past and comes to us highly recommended.

THE RAILROAD AND THE CIRCUS.—We learn that the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. has contracted to furnish engines for carrying Robinson's circus from Raleigh to Sanford, thence to Greensboro; from Greensboro they will come here, reaching this place Oct. 9th; from here they go to Shoe Heel and from there to Bennettsville, reaching this last named place Oct. 20th. So by that date at least we will have through communication with the citizens of Marlboro county.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. J. Myrover, who for some time past has been suffering with his eyes, left here on Tuesday for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Baltimore. We trust his visit may prove beneficial.

Mr. Geo. Lauder has improved so much in health as to be able to be down town again; an improvement is a matter of pleasure to many friends.

Mr. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, spent a day or two here this week.

REV. MR. LACY.—The Rev. William Lacy, of Jonesboro, preached Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church and in the afternoon delivered a lecture at the Mission school in Campbellton, to large audiences who were delighted by the fervid and eloquent appeals of this gifted divine. Mr. Lacy is a son of the Rev. Drury Lacy, one of the fathers in Israel who but recently departed this life to reap the reward of his long and faithful services. The son seems to be closely following in the steps of his devoted christian sire.

THE IRRESISTIBLE CIRCUS.—The circus is coming, so say the boys, and such is the voice of the gaudy and wonderfully gotten up posters, posted on every available wall space, showing men and women in all sorts of costumes and attitudes, to say nothing of the many ferocious, huge, rare and beautiful beasts, reptiles and birds. As there has not been a circus here for years, most people say they are going, and many of those who say they are not will be like a certain young man who did not intend to go when "Old John" was here before, but changed his mind.

AN ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday afternoon, little Frank, son of Mr. F. W. Thornton, and a colored driver, were riding up Person street. When they reached the Market House the horse attached to their buggy became frightened at something and plunged forward; the driver, however, would have succeeded in stopping him but for the breaking of one of the tug straps which caused the buggy to run on him. Running violently down Green street, overturning the buggy near the Overbaugh House and pitching its occupants out, he finished up the job by running down the steps near the Merchant Mills and smashing the buggy up generally. We are glad to report, however, that neither Frank nor the driver was hurt.

PROSPECTS OF THE FAIR.—New goods pouring in, new stores and houses being built, old trade coming back and lots of new trade with it. Cotton merchants offering top of market for cotton, and plenty of money to buy it, with certainty that our cotton receipts will be doubled if not trebled this season. What more can or do we want in a business way, but to do what we intend doing—making our Agricultural Fair in November the biggest, pleasantest and most successful one ever held in the State? Work on the new building at the Fair Ground was begun on Monday.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—The heated term has visited us again.

The military committee for the State Exposition might just as well send our soldier boys that $300. They are sure to win it.

Rosin is cheap, and, the farmers say, a splendid disinfectant.

What have our weather prophets to say about this weather?

Not a train comes in from the South but brings us trade from that section.

The streams in the surrounding country are very low.

Scuppernongs sell for 80 cents to $1 per bushel, and are getting scarce at those prices.

Madam rumor says there are to be some half dozen fashionable weddings here this Fall.

The Methodist Parsonage is receiving a coat of paint which much improves its appearance. Now if they will only paint the shingles. But we won't suggest.

CUMBERLAND TOBACCO.—We were shown last week a twist of fine looking bright colored tobacco, which was raised by Mr. Arm strong Montgomery on the old "Kelly place" about 10 miles from town. Mr. Montgomery has made an experiment on a small scale this season, and has raised about 175 lbs. of this quality of tobacco, for which it is said he can readily realize 50 cts per pound. His and other successful experiments this season prove that among the many other crops that can be profitably raised in Cumberland is the tobacco crop.

Since the above was put in type, we have been shown a sample of bright tobacco raised by Mr. A. Brown Walker, near Little River Academy, which Mr. John Allen, one who knows what tobacco is, pronounces "simply perfect." It certainly is as bright and pretty as we ever saw, and demonstrates beyond controversy that the best tobacco can be raised in Cumberland. The sample may be seen at this office. Mr. Walker cured six 20 foot barns of tobacco, much of it bright and worth from 75 cts. to $1 per pound.

Speaking of the advantages of raising tobacco and of the secret of making money by its cultivation, Mr. Walker informs us that in a recent visit to Durham he found the stocks there ranging from 1 ct, to $1 per lb—probably a greater range of value than can be found in any other article in the world. The secret is in the curing, and when this approaches perfection, there is no field crop comparable to tobacco in its money yield.

POLITICAL CHAFF.—The Republican meeting which takes place here to-day—the Radical Convention for this Congressional District—bids fair to be quite interesting from certain developments which will probably be made, showing the true inward agony of that sorely-tried faction. Brogden, of Wayne—the good old "pardoning executive," who, if he had remained in office long enough, might have made the Penitentiary a lonely, *unhowling* waste, and of whom it is said that a very important committee once found him on a hot evening, while Governor, with his bare feet buried in the sand to cool them off—is said to want the Congressional nomination; Mr. Sion H. Buchanan, of Moore—a young man, who has not lived long enough to have any of the memories or any of the traditions of any party clinging to him, but who has been a Republican ever since he was anything, and who did splendid work for his party in Moore in 1882—smiles genially and, *we know*, would not object to the nomination; Mr. Lyon, of Bladen—who may properly be called a neophite in the political cause in which he is at present engaged, and who, we are glad to say, for his own sake, has no Radical record behind him—will have many friends to urge his nomination in the Convention.

Mark our words! Brogden will fail of the nomination, although he has the prestige of universal success as an office-seeker, because he is too honest for his party; Mr. Buchanan will be bowed to a back seat because his party cannot afford to lose his grip on the few subjugated apostates and "Liberals" of Moore; Lyon will get the nomination, because he is an "accession" (heaven save the mark!) from the Democrats to the Radicals. Farewell, a long farewell, Mr. Lyon, until we meet at the polls!

PROGRAMME OF RACES.—Wednesday, Nov. 12—Breeders' stake of $10.00, half forfeit each, for 2 year olds, bred and owned in N. C., to name and close Oct. 15th, ¾ mile $75.00 added, of which $25.00 to 2 horse.

2d Race, ½ mile dash for saddle horses, for fine saddle.

3d Race, ½ mile dash for saddle horses, for fine saddle, gentlemen riders.

Thursday, Nov. 13, 1st Race trotting, mile heats in harness for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes, best 3 in 5, 3 to enter, 2 to start, $50 added, $35 to 1st, $15 to 2d.

2d Race, Handicap sweepstakes of $10 each for 2 year olds, bred and owned in N. C., to name and close Oct. 15. Weight to be published by 10 o'clock, Nov. 13, and declarations and acceptances to be made same day by 12 o'clock, 1 mile; $100.00 added, of which $25 to 2d, 31 to save stakes.

3d Race, The "Cape Fear Cup." A handicap sweepstakes, of $10 each for all ages, to name and close by 12 o'clock, Nov. 11th. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, Nov. 12th, and declarations and acceptances made by 4 o'clock same day: 1¼ miles; $100 added, of which $25 to 2d, 3d to save stakes.

4th Race, ½ mile heats for saddle horses, (winners barred) for a fine saddle.

Friday, Nov. 14th, 1st Race, the Tom Bacon stakes, a sweepstakes of $100 each for 2 year olds by Tom Bacon, to name and close Oct. 15, $100 added, of which $25 and entrance to 2d horse.

2d Race, the Claret stakes, for all ages, gentlemen riders, welter weights, a case of claret added by Hon. W. J. Green, ¼ mile.

3d Race, 1 mile heats, in harness, for horses that have never beat 2:40, 3 in 5, 3 to enter 2 to start, $50 added, of which $15 to 2d horse.

4th Race, ½ dash for saddle horses, for fine saddle.

5th Race, ½ heats for saddle horses, for fine saddle.

$10 of entrance fee in trotting races to be added to purse.

Running races to be governed by South Carolina J. C. Rules.

"LE SABRE DE MON PERE."—The Independent Light Infantry has recently come into possession of a relic of the Company's early history which is at once interesting and a valuable addition to their museum of ancient relics.

The article alluded to is a gun of English make, smooth bore, with marks of having been altered to percussion from the old time flint and steel lock. The mountings are of brass. On the heel plate is engraved a cannon and pile of balls, on the trigger guard, a flag, drum and battle axe, while on the lock plate is engraved in large letters, "Fayetteville Light Infantry, associated 1793." This gun is about 5 feet in length and weighs some 7 or 8 lbs. It was the custom of the company, in time of war, when using this arm, to load with two buckshot and a large slug; when firing at targets, they used a large ball. From the general appearance, marks, &c., it is evident that this was one of the famed fire locks our grandfathers used at the first parade of this ancient and honorable command 91 years ago.

To Mr. Wiley Jordan whose energetic and active attention to his business, that of lock and gunsmith, causes him always to be on the lookout for anything novel or interesting in that line, the Company is indebted for this piece of treasure trove. The gun was brought to him for repairs; and, seeing how valuable an acquisition it would be to the Company whose inscription it bears, although comparatively valuable to its possessor, he bought it for a small sum, and, being a member of the LaFayette Light Infantry and a zealous military man, (to say nothing of being one of our crack shots), he would not consent to hold his valuable purchase at the high price which the Company would have willingly given for it, but let them have it for its cost price.

The Cleveland, Scales and Green Club will meet to-night, in the Town Hall at 8:30 p. m., and will welcome to the club Maj. Stedman, who will arrive on the evening train. Regularly appointed speakers will also address the meeting.

The Laboring Men.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Passing down Person street last evening, my attention was called and solicited to an unusual gathering of mechanics and laborers of our town, in the up-stairs joining the McKethan building. Upon entering I noticed quite a crowd present. Mr. Wm. D. McNeill was called to the chair, and J. W. Phillips requested to act as Secretary.

Upon taking the chair Mr. McNeill read a paper, which was unanimously adopted, subject to amendments by committee on permanent organization, resolutions, &c. It is liable to be changed, altered or amended as the committee may recommend or the association agree. Still, the principles are regardless of past political affiliation; being by occupation mechanics and laboring men, for "our own mutual interest," we favor American labor and home industries in preference to that of foreign labor, &c.

The document also states that each member agrees and truly pledges himself to go in a body for the government which in their opinion is in favor of protection to American industries.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization, rules, &c. Committee to report this (Wednesday) 7:30 P. M.

This organization is not a political party, but, regardless of any party, is in favor of and determined to sustain protection to the laboring class.

There will be a meeting of all mechanics and laborers who desire to attend for permanent organization at 7½ o'clock, Thursday, 25th.

MARRIED.

WETMORE—HALL—In St. Andrew's church, Woodleaf, near Salisbury, on the 10th inst., Rev. William R. Wetmore, officiating, Miss MARY WELDON HALL to GEORGE B. WETMORE, Jr.

DIED.

MONROE—Of diphtheria, on the 20th of August, JOHN MINOR, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Monroe, aged nearly four years.

But a few months ago the sorrowing parents were called upon to give back to the Saviour a lamb He had loaned them, and now again the call has come for another one and the earthly fold has one less, while the heavenly, one more.

Terribly painful were the sufferings of the little one, but who shall question what God does and the ways which He selects? And now through them all the little feet have passed, and he sleeps!

"Asleep in Jesus, O for me,
May such a peaceful slumber be."

Babe, almost, though he was, he seemed to know when the hour of departing drew near; for turning suddenly to his weeping mother, with face all glowing with gladness, he bade her good bye and assured her he would soon be with the absent brother and grandfather in heaven, and then entered the dark tunnelled passage which is but the entrance to the palace home—went through the cavern which leads up, by a passage brief though dark, to galleries of more than imperial splendor, and terraces where summer never fades and winter never blights.

It is well! it is well with the child.

Under the grasses rest two little feet,
Under the grasses two bright eyes sleep;
Parted away from the forehead fair,
Lies many a wave of silken hair.

Two little hands on a calm cold heart,
Are folded away forever at rest;
Two sweet lips will be parted no more,
Till they sweetly sing on the shining shore.

X.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If the reader will look among the advertisements on this page, he will learn where Novitzky has removed, and what attractive styles he has to offer in Gentlemen's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing.

When the Swallows Homeward Fly.

At the approach of autumn it is the proper caper to consider one's finances and to resolve to more closely observe the dates appointed for, and to be constantly represented more or less in every grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. (the 173d will take place October 14th, 1884,) of which all information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. BUY SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge, as it is guaranteed to destroy and expel worms—the child's greatest enemy.

Bread, Which Was Cast Upon the Waters Fifty-nine Years Ago by Old John Robinson, the Oldest Proprietor of a Combined Menagerie and Circus in the World, Returns to Him With an hundred-Fold Increase.

"The great John Robinson," now the world-famed proprietor of the Ten Big Gigantic New European Combination Shows, adopted for his motto fifty-nine years ago the ever-blessed Scriptural command, "Thou shalt not lie," and if at times our rigid adherence to this world-revered divine injunction may seem to dim the resplendent glories of my unsurpassable exhibition, I know that, eventually, the public will discriminate between the solid, substantial, great, grand and costly character of my colossal show, and the loud-mouthed brazen vaporings of a tribe of mountebanks who perambulate the country with a lot of cast-off, worn-out, chap-trap rubbish, which they seek to palm upon the public as worthy of its patronage. To my many million friends and patrons I respectfully refer, who will, I trust, endorse my world-famed amusement enterprise as one which has for the last fifty-nine years borne an unsullied reputation for a strict adherence to the above holy injunction for truth, integrity and honest dealing.

The public's servant,

JOHN ROBINSON,
Proprietor.

I will bring my entire colossal combination of the Ten Biggest Shows on Earth to Fayetteville October 9th.

"A Single Fact is Worth a Ship-Load of Argument."

Mr. W. B. Lathrop, of South Easton, Mass., under date of Jan. 7, 1884, says: "My father had for years an eating cancer on his under lip, which had been gradually growing worse until it had eaten away his under lip down to the gums, and was feeding itself on the inside of his cheek, and the surgeons said a horrible death was soon to come. We gave him nine bottles of Swift's Specific and he has been entirely cured. It has created great excitement in this section."

Twisted Bones.

Mr. J. R. Stewart of Macon, Ga., a well known and trustworthy gentleman, makes the following statement: "My son, who was between three and four years old, was all drawn up with rheumatism. His bones were twisted, and he was all doubled out of shape. He suffered intense pain, had lost his appetite, was cross and fretful. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and had to be carried about on a pillow. As these cases of rheumatism, where the bones were twisted and the joints were all crooked, had for years baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, I determined to use Swift's Specific, as I had seen testimonials from men whom I knew to be trustworthy, of similar cases it had cured. I used two large size bottles of S. S. S. according to directions, with the most satisfactory results. My son commenced improving with the first dose of the medicine. His sufferings diminished daily and his appetite increased; he became cheerful and in good spirits. Gradually he regained use of his limbs, the twisted bones and joints straightened out and in less than two months he was *entirely cured*, and could walk and get about as well as any child of his age.

Beware of imitations of Swift's Specific, gotten up by unprincipled parties to deceive the public; some of these frauds bear the lie on their faces purporting to be vegetable remedies, when they are really nothing but strong solutions of mercury and potash.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St., Phila.

The Glorious Wonders of the Gigantic Free Public Exibition.

A few of the great new features in John Robinson's superb and indescribably grand, gorgeous and costly free street parade—mammoth troupe of monster elephants, 300 plumed horses, forty magnificent chariots, dens, vans and cages; five great military bands, black and white camels; all the wealth of an Eastern Monarch's court; also the first presentation of the peerless pageant. The gigantean steam musical Orpheads, equal to one hundred first class musicians; Snake Charmers, Lions and Tigers, Carnival Scenes, Jubilee Singers, Indians, all Nationalities; Giants, Dwarfs, Droves of Ponies, Historical, National, Patriotic and Moral Tableau; and more variety, grandeur, and splendor than ever was seen in any parade, anywhere on earth. It is free and welcome as God's own sunshine, for every body to look at, and not only is it worth a journey to see, but thousands of people do come hundreds of miles to witness this greatest and grandest of all free spectacular mammoth street parade.

Coming to Fayetteville October 9th.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	12@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@12	North Carolina,	10@12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	33@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@.460	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	50@75	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	85@90	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 23—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 27½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.09, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

REMOVAL.

MR. H. R. NOVITZKY begs to announce to the public that he has removed to one of the elegant new buildings half a block west of his late store, where a cordial invitation is extended to all to visit him.

Sept 25, 1884. 86-4t

PEMBERTON'S.

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON has removed to the large, new McKethan building, next door to Tillinghast's Crockery Store, and is receiving his

Fall Goods

by every train. His stock of Goods will embrace everything that is NEW, and all the LATEST STYLES. See advertisement in next week's papers.

His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call at his new store. His prices shall be in accordance with the times.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept 25, 1884 86 2t

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

(A. OVERBAUGH, Prop'r,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE liberal patronage of Commercial Agents and Travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodation and good management. It stands among the

First Hotels of the State.

Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

Sep 25, 1884 86 2m

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

In Readiness for Fall TRADE.

I HAVE just returned from the Centres of the Dry Goods Trade, and have used the utmost precision and carefulness in making my Fall selections, and now exhibit a large assortment of new fabrics, styles and patterns, to which are added day by day new goods as they enter the market.

THE PRICES

this season, as in the past, can be confidently relied upon as being the lowest, and a visit to our establishment invariably profitable.

RICH BLACK SATIN RHADAMES,
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.
COLORED SATIN RHADAMES,
in all the latest shades—$1.00, $1.25 per yard.
BLACK BROCADE WOVEN SILK VELVETS,
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 per yard.
BROCADE WOVEN SILK VELVETS,
in all the newest colorings—$2.00, $2.50, $3.00 per yard.
BLACK BROCADE SILK SATINS,
$1.00, $1 25, $1.50, $2 00 per yard.
BROCADE SILK SATINS,
in all the accepted shades—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.
TWO-TONE BROCADE SATINS,
in all colors—something entirely new—$1.25 per yard.
50 PIECES GROS GRAIN COLORED SILKS,
in all the latest colors—85c., $1.00, $1.25 per yard.
25 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
bought direct from the Importers, and which we offer 50 per cent. lower than ever sold in this market before.
BYCUM CLOTH—all shades.
BOHEMIAN CLOTH—all shades.
SATIN BOURBONS—all shades.
DRAP D'ALMA CLOTH—all shades.
FRENCH ARMY CLOTH—all shades.
FLANNEL SUITINGS—all shades.

These goods represent everything new in the way of Novelties in Dress Goods.

An unsurpassed collection of
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
in the latest styles.
RUSSIAN CIRCULARS,
handsome coverings.
NEWMARKETS,
stylish and comfortable.

The most extensive line of
CARPETS
ever shown in Fayetteville.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sept 18, 1884. 85-2t

ANY COTTON OR OTHER PRODUCE

shipped us will receive our prompt attention, and highest prices paid, and prompt returns made.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
HAY STREET.

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST. lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT
or R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

"QUALITY TELLS THE STORY."

OUR ROASTED COFFEES

are the best. A trial will prove all we say.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Sept 25, 1884 86tf

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike now while the iron is hot. Address BULLETT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

FOR BEST QUALITY OF
CANNED GOODS,
call on
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Headquarters FOR CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
is immense! unsurpassed! and complete!

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1883.

NEW CROP
PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:
PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.
	Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at
TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED,
the actual cost of type-setting, paper and press work.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address. RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. DYE

Is in the Northern Cities selecting goods and will have on exhibition very soon the handsomest stock of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS
IN THE STATE,
At Wholesale or Retail.
CALL AT 17 HAY STREET.

Sept. 18, 1884. 85tf

Established 50 Years.
GOLDEN KEY — ESTABLISHED — FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — GOLDEN KEY
WARREN PRIOR & SON
THE JEWELERS.
PROGRESS! MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE
Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

The Presidential Outlook.

Mr. Daniel Manning chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, makes the following statement in regard to the Presidential outlook. He says: This is the first time I have spoken in regard to the campaign. People may say what they please, but Grover Cleveland is going to be the next President. Perhaps I ought not to say so much, but I have the most reliable information from all over the country, which assures me of what I say. You ask me how it is that things are going on so quietly? The fact is we are doing more silent work in this campaign than in any other that I can remember. We are going to win.

An Albany correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus sums up the political situation in New York and other States.

THE SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Prominent politicians in communication with active workers throughout the entire country with whom your correspondent conversed this afternoon, thus summarized the democratic situation:—

"There is not the shadow of a doubt of Cleveland's carrying this State by a very large majority. We have the names of over thirty thousand republicans who have signed rolls pledging themselves to vote for Cleveland. There are thousands of others whose names are in posession of the independent republicans, and with whom that organization communicates directly, they still claiming to be republicans on everything but the electoral ticket and owing allegiance to that committee alone. Again, we have knowledge of a very large number who will not enroll, but who are openly pronounced for Cleveland."

IN OTHER STATES.

"From the present standpoint New Jersey and Connecticut are as safe as New York. We will get at least six votes from Michigan, which will be a gratuity. Schurz' campaign in Wisconsin makes that State sure. So far as West Virginia is concerned, there is not a doubt about it. Everything that we hear from Ohio is of the most cheering character."

Governor Hoadly says in regard to Ohio. "The democracy will carry the State by a larger majority than last year on a fair vote. Nothing but the lavish and corrupt use of money can give the republicans the State. I do not know how much money they have, or how they intend to use it, but it may be that they can buy the State away from us. Just as Indiana was honestly democratic and was bought away Ohio may be. I do not know that she can be. What I do know is that we will have a full vote out, that we have accessions to our ranks and that I can hear of no diversion. On a fair vote we will, as I have said, increase our majority over that of 1883.

Blaine and the Administration.

The Washington corsespondent of the New York *Herald*, Sept. 16th, says: The publication in the *Herald* to-day of the Blaine-Fisher letters caused a profound and painful sensation in administration circles. It is but a few days since a widespread story alleged that president Arthur intended to appoint as Secretary of the Treasury somebody whose knowledge of political matters would be invaluable to the republican nominees, and in turn Mr. Blaine,s friends were going to exert their power to make Mr. Arthur the next Senator from New York. The publication alleged that it was a bargain, the President being one of the high contracting parties. As such he was to give all the moral and political support of the administration towards the election of Mr. Blaine in return for an expected political reward.

NO SUCH BARGAIN MADE

A friend of the Piesident, whose personal relations entitle him to speak with certainty, said the report was not only without shadow of foundation, but was insulting to the President, and could be compared only to the barking of a cur dog, whose snarling was harmless. "The fealty of President Arthur to the republican party needs no apology," said his friend, "but if his zeal for its success is made to depend upon the hope of performance hereafter there need be no hesitation in saying at once that no such barter and sale of official influence will ever be had for Mr. Blaine's success."

MORE MORTIFIED THAN EVER.

Since this statement was made the humilitating expose of Mr. Blaine's connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad transaction has been published. It but faintly conveys the idea to say that the administration is more mortified than ever to find that its natural sympathy for the success of the republican party is challenged by the base record of its Presidential candidate. In answer to the question asked to-day of one high in office —"How can the administration give its support to a candidate with such a record?" the answer came promptly;—"It cannot and will not."

CARRIED AWAY AT THE PLAY.—During the performance of a thrilling play, a well-known physician, who seldom entered a theatre was among the audience. When the part came where the heroine swallows the poison, is dying, and her lover and friends are wringing their hands and crying helplessly, "What can be done?" the doctor was seen to be laboring under considerable excitement. At last the terrible scene was too much for him, and, forgetting where he was, he jumped to his feet and shouted: "Give her coffee, you fools; give her coffee!" Then a friendly hand pulled him back into his seat, and the surprised actors went on with the play. The foregoing reminds many of an incident which occurred in the California Theatre, in San Francisco, many years ago. The auction scene in "The Octoroon" was being played, and when the auctioneer was about to knock down the octoroon for $25,000, a well-known citizen, somewhat wrought up by wine as well as the cleverness of the acting, brought down the house by springing excitedly to his feet and, in thundertones, shouting, "Fifty thousands dollars!"—*Household.*

The reason why the Republicans let the Star-Route men assume such a prominent part in the campaign is because they have such a taking way.—*Texas Siftings.*

Have you read the Mulligan letters?

The Business Outlook in the South.

The reports made by the Manufacturers Record as to the trade outlook in the South are rose colored. We do not see upon what basis of facts it is said that the promise of an active trade is very favorable. Cotton is going down; prices have been too low for a long time: breadstuffs are cheaper than they have been in fifty years; the farmers are heavily in debt, and there is no indication of an immediate rise in prices. Whilst the South is well supplied with bread it has no surplus. Then pork and bacon and lard have to be brought from the Northwest. So a fair survey of the field does not authorize the warmly tinted picture the Protection paper above named gives of the condition of business affairs in the South. With a short cotton crop and failures abounding we can see but little grounds now for prophesying a very hopeful Winter outlook. At any rate, the people will have but little money for *cash* trading as they are in debt for what they consumed during the year.

The condition of most farmers is like that of the late venerable Dr. M. A. Wilcox, of Halifax. He said to us: "People complain that they are behind hand. I was never so in my life. I am always before hand. I am now working to pay for what I consumed last year." In that sense the Southern people as a whole are before hand. There will be no genuine prosperity for the Southern people until they combine in their operations, and make less cotton—say 4,000,000 bales annually and not more for the next ten years—and raise home supplies, including food of all kinds, clothing after the old way, more domestic manures. In a word, until they cease to keep their corn cribs and smoke houses in Ohio, Kentucky and Minnesota, and produce at home all that is required for consumption. With a two-thirds crop of cotton for five years the price would not fall below 16 cents and would probably range at full 20 cents.

It is demonstrable that a two thirds crop of cotton for five years will fetch more money that a large crop for five years would fetch. The time and labor to make the extra one-third of cotton could be devoted to the prodnction of food, fruits, &c. Then the result would be this:

1. A two thirds crop of cotton actually fetching more clear money than a full crop fetched, thus saving one third of expense, labor, time, wear and tear, &c.

2. A large and abundant crop of breadstuffs, dry food, roots, fruits, &c., including an ample supply of bacon, mutton, beef, &c., thus dispensing with Northern flour, Northern canned fruits, Northern bacon, Northern pork, Northern butter, Northern potatoes, apples, &c.

When the South becomes self-reliant and the farmers form associations and unions for their own protection, and will all work together wisely and judiciously, they will prosper and assert their real power as factors in commerce and politics. —*Wilmington Star*

OCCURRENCE AND VALUE OF MICA.—A late number of the Leadville *Herald* gives a short and interesting account of the mica mines of this country, their occurrence, and the value of their product. The authority of the *Herald* was an old mica miner by the name of Hazleton. The account may be briefly summarized as follows:

Muscovite mica, the ordinary mica of commerce, is found in nearly all the granite and gneissoid areas of the country, yet a good quality of mercantile mica is scarce, especially of large sizes and good quality. The total annual production of commercial mica in the United States does not exceed 80,000 pounds, the average value of which is $3 40 per pound, making a total value of $272,000. At present North Carolina produces two thirds of all the mica mined in the United States. The centre of this industry is Bakersville, Mitchell county, North Carolina. At the present time there are in this section but two mines that are large producers, the Cloudlook, now 100 feet deep, and the Ray mine, the most valuable property of its kind in the country, which is being worked at a depth of 300 feet and producing two tons monthly. The Clarrissa mine, near Bakersville, at one time produced about one-half of the total product of the United States, but after being worked to a depth of 365 feet has been abandoned, as the vein has pinched and the mine is now very wet.

A large portion of the product of North Carolina is mined by farmers who eke out a scanty subsistence by prospecting for this valuable mineral. In this mica belt, which is 30 miles wide and 100 miles long, the mica is found near the surface and of as good quality as at a considerable depth, which is unquestionably a common experience everywhere, since mica is not as quickly oxidized as other minerals.

It is a notable fact that all the best mines of North Carolina are of pre-historic origin. The ancient people working these mines were doubtless contemporaneous with the mound-builders of the Ohio valley, since in Chillicothe, Circleville, and other places there have been found in the mounds sheets of mica covering the remains; also mica lying upon ancient altars, evidently used for sacrificial purposes, while perforated discs of mica found in graves suggest that they were worn as ornaments.

Mica mining in the Rocky Mountains has thus far not proved a very profitable industry, the obstacle to its successful operation being the poor quality of the mica and the high price of labor. In the Black Hills a considerable quantity has been mined, of a very good quality, but the great expense of mining has hitherto rendered the business not profitable.

In New Mexico one or two mines have been opened, promising, it is said, satisfactory results. The past winter some prospecting has been done on Current creek, in the south-east section of the South Park, and about 100 pounds of commercial mica have been recently shipped to Philadelphia, but it is apprehended the cost of production will bar further development in that section. The quantity is abundant in Colorado, but the most of it is stained and fractured.

Awful levity: "Times have changed," said old Hyson, mournfully; "times have changed," "And as to wherefore?" asked his son. "In former times," said the old one, "man eat the cream." "And now?" "They cremate the man." There was an awful pause.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Tobacco in North Carolina.

Tobacco is now grown in eighty-seven of the ninety-six counties of North Carolina, but it is a staple in perhaps not more than a dozen of these. Rockingham, Person, Caswell, Granville, Franklin, Vance, Durham, Wake and Orange counties constitute the flower of the tobacco belt, each raising in 1879 about 4,500,000 pounds, and this year the crop in each one of these is estimated at 5,000,000 to 5,250,000. The whole acreage of the State in 1882 was 64,482, and it is estimated that at least 70,000 acres are in cultivation this year. The whole tobacco crop in 1882 amounted to 32,275,792 pounds. All the leading authorities now agree that the crop of 1884 will approximate 65,000,000 pounds. But the best feature in the raising of tobacco is, that North Carolina leads the tobacco States in the average prices obtained for the leaf. As shown by the census the average price for North Carolina tobacco is $14 10 per hundred pounds. Deducting $9.33, the actual cost of production, there is a net profit of $4.77 left to the producer. This annual profit to the North Carolina farmer of more than 51 per cent. would indicate that the growing of tobacco is the most profitable agricultural work done on a large scale in America.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

THE CROSS-TIE OF THE FUTURE.—The Rumbler sat down yesterday evening on the shady side of the Union depot to get cooled off. His exuberant fancy was attracted by a green glass insulator on one of the Western Union telegraph poles, which commenced to crack it sides with laughter.

"What are you crackling about?" asked a surly old cross-tie on the International and Great Northern road.

"Because you've got the dry-rot so bad," said the green glass insulator, "that your toes are turning up."

I'd have you understand," said the cross-tie, "that I am much stonger in the back than any of your kind, and have held up enough weight in my time to break the backs of all the glass factories in creation."

"You catch on fire every time a spark from the locomotive gets into your back hair," continued the little glass insulator.

"You're so little you daren't crack a joke for fear of breaking up your constitution," retorted the cross-tie.

"But I've got big brothers who are not little," said the green glass insulator, and "they are going to take your place and hold up the rails, and the locomotives, and big freight trains after you are dead and rotten."

"Glass does very well to hold whisky, to put on back fences to keep tom cats from climbing over them, or for girly girls to dress by," replied the cross-tie, "but when it comes to anything substantial, like the work I'm doing, your kind of material is entirely too thin."

"Don't they make car wheels out of me now?" yelled the glass insulator, green with anger.

"Yes, toy car wheels for children to play with," answered the cross-tie.

"Don't they pave areas over cellars with slabs of me?" howled the little glass insulator, gritting its teeth against the telegraph wire that passed through its transparent bosom.

"That is true," admitted the cross tie; "but your constitution is too frail to stand such hard work as railroading."

Just then a boy came along with a nigger-shooter and let fly at a bird that was perched on the telegraph pole. The missile missed the bird and struck the little glass insulator on its abdomen and broke up the conversation and the little green glass insulator likewise.

Thereat a paper car-wheel on one of the trucks of a passenger coach near by began to chuckle and said:

"When wood is played out, my family will furnish the cross-ties of the future."

"You'll do very well for furnishing dudes with shirt fronts and collars, or making stuffing for dolls, but you can't hold up anything except when you hold a man up to ridicule in the daily papers," growled the old cross tie.

Then the paper car wheel got its back up and ran right over the old oak cross-tie, and there is no telling what the cross-tie might have done if a couple of steel rails hadn't held it down so tight it could not budge.

The Rumbler went up town and met Master Mechanic W. S. Morris, of the Missouri Pacific, in Mose Raphael's ticket office, and told him about the debate between the old oak cross tie, the little glass insulator and the paper car wheel.

"Our forests are getting cleaned out rapidly," said Mr. Morris, "and the question of supplying the place of wood with some cheaper and more durable substitute for cross-ties is becoming the main thought that bothers the heads of railroad builders.

In such States as Texas this matter is particularly the subject of pressing consideration. Wood is scarcer in this State, and becoming scarcer every year. It is no exaggeration to estimate the cost all round of the ties now in use in the various roads in Texas at fifty cents apiece. We estimate 3,500 ties to the mile. There are over 6,000 miles of road in the State and it takes 21,000,000 cross ties to hold them up. About six years is the average life of a tie. Who can tell, with the extensive denuding of the forests everywhere that is being caused by saw-mills, ship building, house building and the thousand and one other uses to which lumber is applied, not to speak of the immense amount of wood consumed for fuel, what the cost of a cross-tie will be in six years from now? Modern science will have to bridge the difficulty, and it is highly probable that the cross-tie of the future will be of glass, vulcanized fibre or paper made impervious to climatic influence.—*Houston, Texas, Post.*

A DOUBLE COFFIN.—The remains of an English traveller had been exhumed for interment in the family vault. When the coffin was opened we started back in affright. "Why, these appear to be the remains of a lion."

"Yes," replied a nephew of the deceased, with a sigh, "that's the lion that ate him up; uncle's inside of him!"—*La Illustracion.*

It now appears that Mr. Dana's hatred for Mr. Cleveland is rather pamological than political. Gov. Cleveland had no fancy for a Bartlett pear of Mr Dana's liking.—*Philadelphia, Record.*

The Duck-Bill of Australia and Its habits.

"Was there anything particularly new developed at the late meeting of the British scientists at Montreal?" asked a *Times* writer of a naturalist who has been attending the sessions of the American scientists here.

"Decidedly there was," replied the man of science. "One of the most remarkable discoveries of the age was made public, and one that is likely to make some decided changes in theories now held. You have heard of a mare's nest and of hen's teeth; both are intended generally to convey the impression of something highly improbable, and, curiously enough, science shows them to be quite the reverse, as birds with teeth have been found in great numbers in the deposits of the West, and the recent discovery announced in Montreal is not much more astonishing than would be the statement that a mare's nest had been discovered that contained eggs.

EGG-LAYING MILK-GIVERS.

"Why so? Why, simply because a milk-giving animal, or one belonging to the same great class of animals as the horse, has been found to lay eggs after the fashion of a reptile. No, it isn't a fish story; we are no mammals now, and the facts are that twenty years ago or so a famous English naturalist named Bennett went to Australia to study the fauna and wrote up the history of the animals called monotremes very thoroughly. Here are the animals," and the naturalist took down two curious creatures from a stand. "They constitute the lowest of the milk-givers. This one, called the Ornithorhynchus, or duck-bill, you see, has a bill exactly like that of a duck, the nostrils being upon the upper side; actual teeth are absent, but instead the duck-bill has four horny projections that serve as teeth; they have no roots or anything of the kind and are merely parts of the bill. The eyes are small and beadlike, the claws webbed and powerful and, as you might expect, the creature is a swimmer and a powerful digger, and from this habit Bennett had much difficulty in studying them, but he found that they lived in the water, much as do our muskrats, and burrowed into the banks, forming long, zig-zag caves that ended perhaps thirty feet above it and perfectly high and dry, and in the end the duck-bill formed its nest of leaves and twigs.

"Bennett discovered these nests by punching the ground with sharp sticks, and found quite a number, but in very few cases did he discover the young; then they were helpless little creatures, about two inches long, and it was then supposed that, as in the case of the marsupials, the young were rudimentary when born. A few of the natives stated that the duck-bill laid eggs, but as Bennett could not find any, and it seemed preposterous to think of, he paid no attention to it, and now, nearly twenty years later, it is shown that the natives were correct, as during the session of the section of biology Professor Mosely, the eminent naturalist of the Challenger Expedition, its president, received a cablegram from Professor Liversedge, of Sydney, Australia, to the effect that Professor Caldwell, who had gone out to study the mammals of the country, had made the remarkable discovery that the duck-bills and others of the order were egg layers."

A PUZZLE FOR THE ANATOMISTS.

"What does this prove?" asked the reporter.

"Well," was the reply, "naturalists claim that we must look to the amphibians, as the frogs, etc., for the ancestors of the milk-giving animals, but this shows that the mammals are closely allied to the reptiles In fact, it's a sort of a fifteen puzzle fo the anatomists to work at. The duck-bill has many characteristics that are peculiar to birds, as the urinary and genital canals both emptying into the cloaca; they also have a keeled sternum, like some birds. The bill is bird-like. They have a spur that is connected by a canal to a quasi poison duct, but Bennett allowed it to lacerate his flesh and no bad effects were noticed. In the skeleton we find sternal osseous ribs, as in the birds, and in the skull of the adult there are no sutures to be seen. In fact, there are a number of peculiarities that make the little creature a veritable 'what is it' of science. When he was studying them Dr. Bennett kept several as pets, and the curious little creatures were easily domesticated and were very mild and gentle. They were very curious, amusing themselves by climbing over chairs and reaching the top of bookcases by pushing their backs against the wall and gradually lifting themselves up. They would crawl over his lap, stick their duck-like bills into his pockets and a hundred ways show their sociability. Every attempt was made to take them to Europe, and a number of specimens were taken and kept on food that they would have to eat on the trip and after their arrival in London, but it was not successful. With the ant-eating monotreme, however, there was little or no trouble, and one was kept for a long time in the London Zoological Garden.

"In appearance, as you see, the *Echidna* looks like a hedgehog, only it is much larger than the animals grow. It is protected with a complete coat of spines; the beak is horney, but instead of being flat, as in the duck-bill, it is tubular and having a small opening for the slender tongue that is thrust out to capture ants. Their feet are not webbed, as the animal never goes near the water, but they are powerful and clawed, and it is said that in ten minutes the little creature will dig a hole that will completely cover itself from view. They are perfectly harmless unless taken up roughly, when the quills become erect and are dangerous weapons. The specimen in the London Zoological Gardens was usually carried about by its hind legs. No. These animals have never been brought to this country alive, but in the Philadelphia Academy of Science several fine specimens are, I believe, exhibited and in the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, there is a group of the animals, representing them in all sorts of positions, showing the cave, nest and all complete."

A child of five in the family of a Boston pastor suggests this as a remedy for non-payment of salary, "I'll tell you what I should do, papa. I wouldn't give my people anything but plain prayer-meetings until they paid me that money."

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Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

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June 5, 1884. 70tf

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WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

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Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $20. Telegraphy a speciality. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

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Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

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Aug 30, 1883 30tf

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Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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Oct 4, 1883 35tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 21
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 36
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 00
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 33
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	4 39
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 59
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.35	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7 2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14 0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21 1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 20	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 40	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.
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July 10, 1884. 70tf

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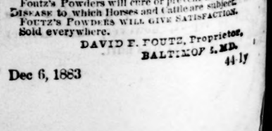

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